133 of the Yen-shan Mountains southeastward into the Gulf of Po-hai. As a waterway the Lwan River
133 can carry sampan traffic only about 524 kilometers
505 (325 mi.) from its estuary. Farther west is the
503 Hai River (Ku River) which irrigates most parts of northern and western Hopei Province. It receives water from four major tributaries, the Ch'ao-pai from the north, the Yung-ting from the west, the Tzu-ya from the southwest, and the Nan-yün-ho (South Canal) from the south. On these tributaries, some sampan traffic is possible most of the year. Their combined water fills the Hai River sufficiently to bring vessels inland from the Tangku New Harbor to dock at Tientsin. The recently-completed (Spring 1954) reservoir system on the Yung-ting River further improved control of the flow in that river, and, according to the Peking government, eliminates once and for all the flood hazards in the central north area of Hopei Province.

133 The South Canal, a man-made waterway which
503 connects the Hwai and the Yellow rivers in the East China Region with the Hai River, is an important waterway system in its own right.

133 Issuing from the T'ai-hang Range are a few minor rivers: the Sang-ch'ien River (also known as Sang-kan, the upper reaches of the Yung-ting) in the north along which is the high Sang-ch'ien basin; the Hu-t'o River (upper reaches of the Tzu-ya) a short distance to the south, and several other small rivers which flow eastward to join the Hai River system. Between the T'ai-hang and the Huo-shan mountain ranges the Ch'in-shui River runs